THE
CONSERVATIVE.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

(CONCLUDED.)

The appointment, by the President, of General Lee as "General-in-Chief" has done much to restore confidence to the country and to reinspire the army. All feel that we may safely repose this weighty trust and responsibility in that great soldier and devoted patriot. All feel that they lean upon him as our tower of strength. All feel that his calm courage and steadfast purpose, his military skill and wise judgment, will enable him to wield our armies with the maximum efficiency and strength. May God strengthen for the great task to which a confiding people have called him!

To provide means for carrying on the war, Congress has been compelled to impose upon the country a heavy burthen of taxation. But, heavy as it is, it is not too heavy for the country to bear, and not heavier than our wants imperatively demand. It is impossible to maintain the mighty contest in which we are engaged without vast expenditures of money. Money can only be raised by loans or by taxation. Our condition does not enable us to effect the former. We must, of necessity, therefore, resort to the latter. We appeal to you with confidence to submit cheerfully to the burthens which the defence of your country, your homes and your liberties renders necessary. To contribute according to his means to that defence is as much an obligation upon the citizen as it is to peril his life upon the battle field.

Let us, then, fellow-countrymen, tread the plain path of duty. No nation that has trod it faithfully and fearlessly ever, in the world's history, has stumbled and fallen. "Nations," says Burke, "never are murdered—they commit suicide." Let us not be guilty of the folly and the crime of self-destruction. Let us show the fortitude, endurance and courage that belong to our race, and neither the brute force of our enemy's arms, nor the subtle poison of his lips, can extinguish the life of this Confederacy, breathed into it by the sovereign States which created it.

The people of the United States are becoming weary of this war. The foreign material for their armies is beginning to fail them. The mutterings of discontent at the prospect of a further draft upon their home population are beginning to be heard in their great cities. The prospect of war, indefinitely prolonged, is alarming their capitalists. Public credit must, sooner or later, collapse under the burthen of expenditures the magnitude of which the most skillful financier cannot venture to predict. The debt of the United States is already equal to the national debt of England, which has been accumulating since the revolution of 1688. The interest on this debt is six per cent., while the interest on the English debt is only three per cent. It has been computed that the interest on the debt of the United States, together with the amount necessary to carry on its Government (even were the war at an end), would not fall much short of *five hundred millions per annum!*—a sum affirmed to be greater than the entire annual wealth of the Northern States. While a people in self-defence, may submit cheerfully to any privations and sufferings—to any sacrifices of treasure and of blood—there is a limit beyond which a country, waging a war of aggression and conquest, will not go. We cannot stop this war without degradation, ruin, dishonor. Our enemies can have peace at any time by abandoning their wicked attempt at our subjugation, and allowing us to govern ourselves in accordance with those great principles for which their fathers and ours fought side by side.

Considered, therefore, in every point of view, it is impossible to believe the people of the Confederate States will ever incur subjugation, or accept submission as the result of the great struggle in which we are engaged. Neither is it possible to believe that these States, compelled by long years of unjust and unconstitutional action towards them by the Northern States to withdraw from political union with them, can ever be tempted by any promises, or so called "guarantees," to again unite themselves with them under a common government. Forced into this revolution by their faithless disregard of the obligations of the constitutional compact—and by the selfish and sectional legislation which they fastened upon us, what, in the course of this war, has occurred to change our opinion as to their character and purposes? The barbarity and unrelenting ferocity which has characterized their conduct of it has excited the indignant wonder of the world. Falsehood, duplicity and mean cunning marked their course in its inauguration—and in its progress, every artifice of low diplomacy and persistent misrepresentation has been resorted to by them to lessen us in the estimation of mankind. Our struggle for the right of self-government—which they themselves have always declared to be inalienable—has been held up to the world as a contest for the maintainance of African slavery—a purely State institution, over which neither the Confederate States Government nor the United States Government has any constitutional control. To prevent foreign nations from according to us that recognition to which we were entitled by public law and even the very language of existing treaties—a recognition which they have themselves accorded to other countries on far more slender grounds—they have deliberately falsified accounts of military operations and our capacity and resources for continuing the contest. A war which has been carried on for four years with every varying fortunes, their Minister of State has again and again assured foreign Powers could not possibly be waged but for more than two or three months. And after all their insolent boasts of their power to crush us, they have been compelled to resort to foreign enlistments and the arming of our captured slaves in order to fill up the ranks of their armies. In spite of these practices—winked at, if not countenanced by European Powers—they have practically confessed their inability to vanquish us in regular warfare by the inhuman policy of destroying the dwellings, the food and the agricultural implements of our non combatant population; thus endeavoring, by the starvation of their wives and children, to break the indomitable spirit of our soldiers.

In the invasion of our soil neither private property, nor age, nor sex, has been spared from the rapacity and brutal passions of their mercenary legions.

Wherever they have passed over the surface of our fair land, the blackness of desolation has marked their path; and such barbarous devastation has been their devilish boast. Public records have been destroyed—institutions of learning—public and private libraries—pillaged or burnt, and the temples of God sacrilegiously defiled.

Fellow-countrymen, will you, can you ever submit to be ruled by such a people? Can you ever join hands with them in fraternal union? Can you, with all these things freshly before you—daily occurring on your native soil—ever return to a political union with these despoilers of your homes—these violators of your wives and daughters? Never! A dark crimson stream divides you which all the skill of negotiation can never bridge over. The Southern people have determined to be free and independent, and if their fortitude and courage do not fail them, it is impossible to doubt the issue. But there must be no halting—no hesitation—in the only path that leads to the goal. We must prove to our enemy, and prove to the world, that we cannot be conquered. We must convince them that, though our soil may be overrun, the faith of our people in the great cause, for which they are contending is unbroken—their determination unchanged—their will invincible. Let us emulate the example of the Russian people when invaded by the grand army of Napoleon. Let us be willing to make any and every sacrifice, and consider it but a mere offering on the altar of our country. By the light of a blazing ruin of what had once been a proud palace Napoleon read this inscription, which Rostopchin had affixed to his gate:

"Frenchmen! I have spent eight years in embellishing this residence. Here I have lived happily in the bosom of my family. The inhabitants of this estate, numbering seventeen hundred and twenty persons, have quitted it at your approach, and I have with my own hand, fired my beloved home to prevent its pollution by your presence."

Shall our patriotism be colder and more calculating than that of the subjects of a despotic ruler? Have we less reason to resist, less reason to detest, the invading armies of the North than the Russians had to oppose and hate the French? Our enemies, with a boastful insolence unparalelled in the history of modern civilized warfare, have threatened not only our subjugation, but some of them have announced their determination, if successful in the struggle to deport our entire white population and supplant it with a new population drawn from their own territory and from European countries! While such a threat may well excite our ridicule and contempt, the devilish spirit which prompts it must provoke in us an indignation that would render the feeblest people invincible! Think of it!

That we the descendants of a brave ancestry who wrestled from a powerful nation by force of arms the country which we inhabit—bequeathed to us by them, and upon which we have been born and reared—that we should be uprooted from it, and an alien population planted in our stead—is a thought that should inspire us with undying hostility to an enemy base enough even to have conceived it. Every motive then of honor and self-interest—of patriotism and of domestic affection—every sentiment of manhood and self respect—unite in nerving us to resist to the last extremity, our cruel invaders.

Success gives us a country and a proud position among the nations of the earth.

Failure makes us the vassals of an arrogant people, secretly, if not openly, hated by the most enlightened and elevated portions of mankind. Success records us forever in letters of light upon one of the most glorious pages of history. Failure will compel us to drink the cup of humiliation even to the bitter dregs—of having the history of our struggle written by New England historians. Success is within our reach. We have toiled and panted onward nearly to the goal. We have almost grasped the costly prize of independence—never won except through anguish and blood. The crown stands ready to encircle the fair brow of our young Republic. The shades of our martyred heroes hover over us and beckon us on. The tearful entreaties of our mothers, wives and daughters to save them from nameless horrors urge us forward. Will we pause? Can we falter? Will we allow the weapons, which the God of battles has so often directed to the smiting of the despoilers of our homes now to drop from our nerveless hands? Shall we be discouraged by the superior numbers of the enemy?

"The battle to the strong
Is not given,
While the Judge of Right and Wrong
Sits in Heaven!
The God of David still
Guides the pebble at his will.
There are Giants yet to kill,
Wrongs unshriven!"

But the enemy has already put forth his utmost strength. He has made his most gigantic efforts. He has strained his energies to their greatest tension. He has taxed his resources to their utmost limit. He is almost spent and breathless with his tremendous exertions. Let us stand firm. Let us be calm and resolute.—Let us show that our faith in our cause, and in His guidance, who shapes the destinies of nations is fixed and cannot move. In that faith, and humble with reliance on that guidance, let us hope all things—endure all things—and when we strike the invaders of our country let Religion, Patriotism, Love, Honor, noble Pride—every sentiment sacred and dear to the heart of man—nerve our arms and give vigor to the blow! Thus shall we conquer the peace for which we all so ardently yearn! Thus shall we make the memories of our slaughtered sons and brothers glorious and immortal! Thus shall we compel the nations of the earth to receive and to welcome us among them! Thus shall we make the plough and the reaping hook replace the cannon and the sword, and our ravaged fields smile once more with teeming harvests! Thus we shall restore our devoted soldiers to their long abandoned homes, and enable our people once more to sit, each, under his own fig tree, with none to make them afraid! Thus shall we make our children and our children's children, to the remotest generations, rise up and call us blessed! Thus, and thus only, shall Peace and Independence—one and inseparable—spread their broad wings above us, and, plenty, prosperity and happiness reign throughout our native land.

SUPERIOR ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.
J. KINSEY.
Raleigh, March 24, 1865. 283—tf.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 7.

THE MEDICAL BOARDS APPOINTED BY General Orders No. 3, will assemble, without delay, at the following named places, viz:

That for the 1st District at Jackson,
That for the 2d District at Enfield,
That for the 3d District at Smithfield,
That for the 4th District at Fayetteville,
That for the 5th District at Raleigh,
That for the 6th District at Greensboro',
That for the 7th District at Lexington,
That for the 8th District at Charlotte,
That for the 9th District at Statesville,
That for the 10th District at Asheville,

The Boards will give due notice to the several Counties of their respective Districts of the day on which they will meet, and they will continue in session for fifteen days, when they will adjourn and forward the reports required by General Orders No 5. These reports will embrace the rank of the persons examined.

II. All persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence on account of mental or physical disability, will repair to the place of the meeting of the Board in their respective Disiricts, and report themselves for examination while the Board is in session. Those failing to do so without a good and sufficient reason will forfeit their claim to examination, and will be sent by the Commanding Officer of the Home Guard of their County to join the Class to which they would belong, if not exempted for physical disability.

III. Dr. William L. Ledbetter is detailed as a member of the 4th District *vice* Dr. W. C. McDuffie, who is hereby relieved from said Board.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
281-2t. Adjutant General.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1865. [No. 285.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post: and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furlough have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.

T. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 17, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47.

* * * * * * * *

V. All detailed men arriving in Raleigh, under Special Orders, No 45, Par. V from these Headquarters, will report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commd'g Post, who will organize into companies, those not already belonging to existing organizations, when sufficient numbers are reported.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant General Holmes.
CHAS. STRINGFELLOW,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l

March 18, 1865, 278—6t,

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.

* * * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t. A. A. General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 14, 1865.

(Extract,)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

* * * * * * *

II. ALL CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AND MEN DelIvered at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes, Greensboro', and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No. 12, Current series, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—4t. A. A. General.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 9 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266-tf

READ IT!

THE ABDUCTION!

THE ABDUCTION!

A THRILLING TALE OF REAL LIFE IN CALIFORnia and Mexico, by W. P. Wilkins, Esq.
Commenced in the
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.
this week. Ready to-day.
Subscription $20 for six months; single copies $1.
WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE KEYSTONE, for March, will be ready in a few days.
March 13, 1865. 273—2t.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes us pre-eminent guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 18—223 tf. Richmond, Va.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS

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1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
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5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
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12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
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49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
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53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
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63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
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65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

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1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Bregden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
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Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General,
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistent Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer;

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expense spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	40 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	60 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	100 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	160 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf Commissioner.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. it will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$5 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1865.

WHATEVER HOPES of immunity from the terrible scourge which Sherman's army every where, inflicts upon all persons, the "peace men" and "friends of the Union" may have expected as a special favor, recent facts demonstrate that such expectation is vain. Croakers and complainers against the Confederate government and against all who feel bound to sustain it, whether they sanction all its acts or not, must now see that all claims to being friends of the Yankee and of the Lincoln despotism, are of no value in the eyes of the lawless and wicked brigands, whom Lincoln employs to do his fighting. War men and peace men, reconstructionists or Confederates, if found in the track of the enemy, are alike the objects of their hatred and revenge, and are esteemed fit subjects for Yankee plunder and outrage.

If any portion of our people, therefore, have heretofore felt justified, because they were not partners in the sin of secession, or because they have been opponents of the Confederate administration, and every body else who supported it, to discourage and oppose, or have been indifferent to the success of the Southern cause, the law of self-preservation no longer allows any justification for indifference or opposition.

The war, as now carried on, is clearly not against the Confederate government, but against the entire people of the South, of all parties, sects and sexes. Outrage and devastation and abuse and robbery are not confined to those regions where an opposing army contests their advance, but in all sections where Yankee troops can depredate upon innocent and unoffending people, upon women and children, it is done in the most shocking and barbarous manner. The property, the food and clothing, the relics of our fathers, the little trinkets of our women and children, are alike torn from all classes of community. Public property, that which aids the government in carrying on the war, is always liable to the destruction of an enemy, but when before, in any civilized land, was the private property of innocent women and children liable to plunder and destruction?

Can there be therefore a solitary reason given by any citizen of the South, after such exhibitions of malice and hate against us as *a race*, for longer divisions or strife among us. Partners alike in the ruthlessness of the invader, shall we not henceforth be partners in determination, in courage, in personal effort, in a united resistance against our vandal foe. Which way so ever we turn, nothing but ruin awaits abject submission. Fear and cowardice can only reap the bitterest fruits of the ruin treasured up for us. We can but perish, and if perish we must, shall it not be after we have reached the last point of resistance.

There may be valid objections in the minds of many against the conduct of the Government and the management of the war. Serious blunders have been committed from its inception to the present. But there is no evidence to the contrary, that all connected with the Government are devoted to the cause and have done what they thought best. Complaints on the one hand against the President, on the other complaints against Congress and the people, are common. Perhaps none have done what they might have done had they been wise and better men. The cause has suffered for the want of forecast, of the higher reaches of human intellect, but doubtless the greatest difficulty has arisen from errors in the start, for the lack of resources and from the peculiar obstacles of the situation. But can complaint and abuse help the cause? Do they not make it worse? Do they not throw serious obstacles in the way, and hasten a catastrophe which determination, energy and unanimity might prevent? We take it for granted, that but few, whether public or private citizens, have really intended by what they have done, to destroy the Southern people. Such a course can only bring down ruin upon one's own pate. Bad as the condition is, let us cease our internal strife and let every man nerve himself for the conflict. Let us forget our past differences and resolve upon victory over the foe. To stop to higgle at the situation, to survey all the difficulties and then sink under them, can only bring ruin.

People of North Carolina! People of the South let us stand to our arms. Summon all your energy, your endurance, your courage, and let every one resolve to do his duty. All waste, and public and private plunder must be stopped. We must husband our resources. By proper remonstrance force the government to do its duty. Let our sins be abandoned and let God's help be implored, and in His strength let us resolve to be free or perish!

THE FOLLOWING correspondence explains itself:

RALEIGH, N. C., March 25th 1865.

Dr. J. M. PELOT—

In charge of Episcopal Church Hospital:

I have the honor to turn over to you, for the benefit of your Hospital $500, being the proceeds of an Entertainment given in this city by those who delight to do everything to ameliorate the condition of the suffering soldier.

Very respectfully,
Your obedeent servant,
MONSIEUR LATELOT,
Burlesque Troope.

MONSIEUR LATELOT & PARTY—

In behalf of the sick and wounded in the Episcopal Church Hospital, I thank you for your generous donation of $500. The more warmly, as I understand you all to be soldiers in the service of your country:

Respectfully &c.,
J. M. PELOT,
As't Surg't.

Episcopal Church Hospital,
March 25th, 1865.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. James Wendell, of Petersburg, He died on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at his temporary residence in Warren county, N. C.

Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Devane, of the 61st N. C. Regiment, is in hospital wounded in the neck severely, but we hope not seriously.

ROWAN RESPONDING.

In response to the appeal of Governor Vance, a meeting of the citizens of Rowan was held in Salisbury, on the 20th inst., at which committees were appointed for each captain's district in the county, for the purpose of canvassing their respective districts, and soliciting donations of grain and provisions to the Government. Addresses were delivered by H. C. Jones, Col. Mears and Hon. B Craige.

The following donations were made on the spot, after which the meeting adjourned to Monday, 3d of April next, at which time the committee from the several districts are requested to report the amount of donations &c., they ned received, and from whom.

J F Ford donated 75 ibs bacon, 1 barrel flour, and $1,000 in money.
Thomas D Meares 10 barrels flour.
N F Hall 1 barrel flour and $1,000 in money.
W H Crawford 1 barrel flour and 80 lbs bacon.
John A Bradshaw 2 barrels flour and 50 lbs bacon.
John Washington 150 lbs bacon, 1 barrel flour, and $2,000 in Confederate bonds.
Burton Craige 2 barrels flour and 150 lbs bacon.
J W Hall 2 barrels flour and 150 lbs bacon.
Burbank & Gallagher $2,000 in money.
Rev B S Krider 2 barrels flour and 5 bushels corn.
W R Fraley 50 lbs bacon.
S S Trott 10 bushels corn and 100 lbs flour
W M Kincaid 1 barrel flour.
M W Jarvis 100 lbs flour.
David Barringer 5 barrels flour and lends 10 more.
J B Gibson 4 barrels flour.
T J Merony and Bro. 1 barrel flour and 80 lbs bacon.
J J Bruner $1,000 in money.
Dr M A Locke 1 barrel flour and 50 lbs bacon.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

THE VOICE OF MISSISSIPPI.—On the first day of the session of the Mississippi Legislature, after a quorum was obtained, the following resolutions were adopted by the House of Depresentatives:

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That we recognize in General Joseph E. Johnston a firm patriot and an able commander, always ready to sacrifice his personal advancement to the interest of the Confederacy.

2. That the sacrifice and efforts of this illustrious person to the cause of our country, during the struggle for independence, and the affectionate interest he has at all times manifested for the success of her armies, claim from the Government and people generation for his virtues, gratitude for his services, and regret for his absence from the field of active operations.

3. That in the absence of all other claim for able service, his consumate energy in the late campaign in the State of Georg a is of itself sufficient to stamp him as one of the ablest officers in the Confederate army.

4. That in the opinion of this Legislature, the services of so able a general as Joseph E. Johnston ought not, in the present exigencies of the Confederacy, be dispensed with; and that the President be respectfully requested to place him in a position of active service, suited to his rank and acknowledged ability.

5. That our Senators in Congress be requested to place these resolutions before the President, as expressing the sense of this Legislature, and that a copy be also sent to General J. E. Johnston.

The Louisville *Journal* says, "Gen Joe. Johnston is a brother of Edwin William Johnston, the "Il. Segretario" that used to write remarkably brilliant letters for the Louisville *Journal.*

A CURIOUS CASE OF WAR.—In the year ——, some soldiers of the commonwealth of Modena ran away with a bucket from a public well, belonging to the State of Bologna The intrinsic value of the article itself might have been worth a shilling but it produced a quarrel which was worked up into a long and bloody war.

Henry, the King of Sardinia, son of the Emperor Henry, the II, assisted Modenese to keep possession of the bucket; and in one of the battles he was made prisoner. His father the Emperor, offered a chain of gold that would encircle Bologna, which is seven miles in compass, but in vain. After twenty years of imprisonment and his father being dead he pined away and died. His monument is still extant in the churchyard of the Dominicans or was a few years ago. This fatal bucket is exhibited in the tower of the Cathedral of Modena, inclosed in an iron cage. Tasso has very humorously described it in his Della Sechia.

ON GOOD TERMS WITH DEATH.—In the southern part of Tonquin the highest compliment you can pay to a distinguished personage, and the dearest token of esteem for a revered friend, is the present of a coffin. A number of Catholic priests, of native origin, joined in giving a coffin, as a New Year's present, to the Bishop of Laranda, who had instructed them in theology saying that he was growing old, and that they could never have a more suitable opportunity to offer him that necessary piece of furniture. At the time, they called his attention to the excellence of the wood and the beauty of the work. Such is the custom of the country. No person who had reached the age of fifty is without his coffin, which not only stands ready for its prospective use, but serves even now as a table by day and a bed by night.

CURE FOR FELLON OR WHITLOW.—Take the yolk of an egg, an equal quantity of strained honey, one teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, (fresh drawn,) one teaspoonful of spirits of camphor; mix well and thicken to the consistence of a thin paste, spread it upon the sore thinly and cold.

One day Mr. Curran said to Father O'Leary, the well known Roman Catholic Priest, "Reverend Father, I wish that you were St. Peter." "And why councillor, do you wish that I was St. Peter?" asked O'Leary. "Because Reverend Father, in that case you would have the keys of Heaven, and could let me in." "By my honor and conscience, Councillor,' (replied the Divine), "it would be better for you that I had the keys of the other place, for then I could let you out." Curran enjoyed the joke which he admitted had a good deal of reason in it.

The eye of the sceptic is blind, yet the universe paints on his slightless orb a vision of truth he dare not shun.

North Carolina sixes are quoted at 58a62 in New York. Tennessee sixes 55a57.

Spruce old Bachelors—the *evergreens* of society.

A daily newspaper in Pekin is one thousand years old. The early copies would be very interesting.

The soldiers' cemetery at Nashville, contains 11,500 bodies, 1,300 of whom have died since December last.

THE FALL OF WILMINGTON.

We copy the following from the Richmond *Sentinel* of 18th inst. If we are not greatly mistaken it is from the pen of the late editor of the Wilmington *Journal.*

Circumstances have placed us in possession of many facts connected with the recent occupancy of Wilmington by the enemy, and, in view of these, we recognize this as altogether the best and most reliable account of events attending and preceeding the fall of the city, that has yet been published.

In the absence of any news of any immediate importance, perhaps some account of the circumstances attending the capture of Fort Fisher and the subsequent fall of Wilmington, may not be uninteresting to your readers, especially as the proper reticence observed by the papers of that place prevented any detailed account of the latter event at the time, and their suspension has rendered it impossible for them since to supply the deficiency. Should you concur in this view, the following brief narrative is at your service:

The circumstances connected with the first abortive attempt upon Fort Fisher are already familiar to the public, and need not now be adverted to, although no one who was in Wilmington on Sunday, December 25th, 1864, (Christmas day) can ever forget the fearful impression created by the heavy boom of the guns, mingling with the sound of summoning bells, or breaking in with harsh dissonance upon the accent of prayer and praise arising from the hearts as well as from the lips of devout worshippers, to a God of Peace.

However, that attempt failed, and we fear that its sudden and complete failure had the effect of lulling our authorities into a feeling of fancied security, or at least, of causing them to relax their vigilance; for, beyond doubt, the second attack was very much in the nature of a surprise. No sooner was the apparent danger over than the troops were ordered up to town, and a grand review was held at Camp Whiting, by the commanding General of the Department of North Carolina; and when the enemy's fleet did make its second approach, as it did on Thursday, January 12th, the fact was discovered and communicated by a private citizen, residing on Topsail Sound, who mounted his horse and rode to the nearest telegraph station, where it is said he did not find an operator for some time. At any rate, the hostile fleet rendezvoused off Battery Gatlin, some five or six miles above Fisher, at eleven o'clock Thursday night, and by Friday morning had debarked the invading force. Early on Friday the bombardment of Fisher commenced, and was kept up, without intermission, until Sunday afternoon, when the assault was made. On Sunday, the fire was mainly concentrated upon the land or north face of the fort, dismounting all its guns.

About two o'clock on Friday morning General Hoke's forces were hurried down, some by land and some by water, but could not possibly arrive at the scene of action until late in the forenoon. Gen. Whiting went down to Fort Fisher, from which he communicated with the commanding General, proposing to make a sortie from the fort, while our forces above should make a simultaneous movement upon the enemy, before he could entrench himself. This was not done—why, we do not know, but one thing is certain, that on Saturday the enemy were found entrenched, having stretched themselves across to Cape Fear river, and actually burned one of our small commissary boats at Craig's Landing, a mile and a half above the fort. The golden opportunity was lost, and although then General Bragg gave the order to attack, he subsequently withdrew it, upon the representation of General Hoke, that the enemy were in such force and so heavily entrenched that he could not attack with any hope of success. How this could have occurred without the knowledge of our military authorities must always remain a mystery. It is laid to the charge of a cavalry picket, but the back of an untried subaltern officer is not broad enough to bear the blame, which, nevertheless, attaches *somewhere* However, on Sunday morning, two weak regiments of Hagood's brigade reinforced the fort and these were all the reinforcements received. The balance of the brigade failed to reach the fort, and went to Smithville. At half past three p. m., on Sunday, the enemy assaulted both on the sea and land fronts, being repulsed in the first but succeeding in the last, pouring in, in heavy force, and engaging in a hand-to hand fight with the garrison, who fought gallantly, from traverse to traverse, until after ten o'clock, when the whole fort was in the hands of the enemy.

The chivalrous Whiting is now no more—the gallant Lamb lies a prisoner on a bed of agony, and Hoke and Bragg, and other good and true men are still confronting the enemy, and he would not say one word to revive or create ill feelings; but surely if Wellington at Waterloo looked anxiously for Blucher, or the beleaguered garrison at Luck now listened for the sound of the pibrock, the noble band at Fisher may be pardoned if their hearts sickened while they listened anxiously for the succor that came not, and the attack that was not made. We are not military people, and do not pretend to say that those who are erred in their course. We simply state facts. No attack was made on the enemy's rear.

The forts on the western entrance to the river were evacuated and blown up on Tuesday night, also Smithville.

The enemy remained quiescent for some time, awaiting reinforcements, which came with Schofield, being that portion of Thomas' army reported to have passed over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad sometime before. Their boats gradually worked into the river and shelled Fort Anderson and our lines at Sugar Loaf, but there was no powerful demonstration until the week preceding the fall of Fort Anderson and the town of Wilmington.

Fort Anderson, after having sustained a heavy bombardment for days before, and repulsed several infantry attacks, being completely flanked, was evacuated at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, the 20th ult., our troops falling back to Town Creek bridge, about seven miles from Wilmington. Here some heavy fighting took place, and we lost something like six hundred prisoners, chiefly of Hagood's brigade.

Our troops finding their position liable to be turned, retreated towards the pontoon bridge across the Brunswick river (a branch of the Cape Fear) burning it after them. This was on the Western side of the river. On the eastern side, Hoke fell back simultaneously, and on Monday held a position within three or four miles of town. On Tuesday afternoon the enemy appeared on the causeway over Eagle's Island, but was held in check by the Whitworth's gun of Mosely's battery. Captain Mosely fired three shots from the head of the market house on Main street—the main business street of the town. Col. Hedrick took one of the pieces over the river, upon the causeway, and drove the enemy back.

The command from the western side of the Cape Fear passed through town first. Hoke's forces passed through on Wednesday morning early. The enemy entered in the course of the forenoon, the Mayor formerly tendering the surrender of the town, and asking protection for persons and property. There seems to have been no disturbance beyond some shouting among the negroes when colored regiments entered, Guards were immediately placed, and "order reigned in Warsaw" or Wilmington.

We regret to say that from information received, we fear that our own troops broke open some stores and committed other depredations.

Our troops retreated northward to a pontoon laid over the northeast branch of the Cape Fear, which they crossed.

A large gunboat was burned, on the stocks, as was also the government buildings on the west side of the river, and on the east about a thousand bales of cotton and sixteen thousand barrels of rosin. The wharves caught fire, and with them many wooden buildings standing on or near them. Had the wind been from the west, nothing could have saved the town from utter destruction. The enemy got very little cotton.

Evacuations are queer things, and there are always things to blame, and so there was in this case. Its suddenness seemed to have taken the authorities themselves by surprise. We know one person at least whom it surprised.

A noted instance of coolness was exhibited by the Signal Corps, under the command of Capt. Bain, the very efficient chief of the corps of the department of North Carolina. While the enemy was approaching on the causeway, their flags were working from a point at the foot of Market street, as though nothing was the matter,—Indeed the services of this corps are not sufficiently appreciated because not generally known. All the dispatching to and from Fort Fisher on Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th February, was done by means of flags—the telegraph wire being cut by the Yankees.

Not many stores fell into the hands of the enemy

No attempt has been made to refer to particular cases of merit or demerit, as it might be invidious to draw distinctions where so many acquitted themselves so nobly and well, and would certainly be painful to merely rumored derelictions of duty, in which serious injustice might be done.

By the fall of Wilmington the writer, like others has suffered heavily, and feels deeply the loss of his home, but he is neither dismayed nor disaffected. He looks under God for better days in the future; and trusts yet to sit under his own vine and fig tree, and under the protecting banner of an independent Confederacy, with none to make him afraid or drive him again into exile. We are all passing through a fearful ordeal, a baptism as by fire. Let us pass through both with a firmness and determination.

CAPE FEAR.

From the Sentinel.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ADDRESSED TO WASHINGTON DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

From Gen. Stark, Derryfield, [Vermont,] 23d September, 1782.

"During the course of the winter and greater part of the spring and summer, I was scarce able to ride five miles; but as the autumn begins to advance, I find my health gradually returning, and have thoughts of taking a ride to camp, in case I could have found cash enough in the State to defray my expenses. But after repeated applications for a sum voted me by Congress, in the month of September, 1781, I am at length informed (trifling as the sum is) that the money is not in the Treasury of the State, and no immediate prospect of matters being in a better situation."

From the Marquis De Lafayette, Cadiz, 5th February.

"Now, my dear General, that you are going to enjoy some ease and quiet, permit me to propose a plan to you which might become greatly beneficial to the black part of man kind. Let us unite in purchasing a small estate, where we may try the experiment to free the negroes and use them only as tenants. Such an example as yours might render it a general practice; and if we succeed in America, I will cheerfully devote a part of my time, to render the method fashionable in the West Indies."

New Advertisements.

A CALLED COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM Lodge, No 40, will be held at Masonic Hall this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Transient brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

D. W. BAIN, Secretary.

Raleigh, March 27, 1865. 285—1t.

MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS FOR SALE at this office. Apply soon, 285—tf.

MEDICAL EXAMINING NOTICE!

THE STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD for the 7th Congressional District will convene at the following places for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability. Commanding officers of Battalions will assemble all such persons at the times and places mentioned:

Lexington, March 27th and 28th.
Albemarle, March 30th and 31st.
Wadesboro', April 1st and 3rd.
Troy, April 5th.
Carthage, April 7 h and 8th.
Pittsboro', April 10th and 11th.

W. W. VIRDIN, Surg.,
and Chairman.

March 24, 1865. 283—d3tw1t.

HOSPITALS—WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY NEGRO MEN, WOmen and Boys, for Nurses, Cooks, Waiters and Washerwomen in the Hospitals in this State. Schedule prices will be paid for men, the others paid proportionably. Apply to me at Raleigh.

Surgeon J. G. Brodnax, Wake Forrest.
Surgeon W. H. Moore, Greepsboro'.
Surgeon W. A. Hall, High Point.
Surgeon S. Barnes, Thomasville.
Surgeon J. W. Hall, Salisbury.
Surgeon R. Gibbon, Charlotte.

P. E. HINES, Surgeon,
Medical Director.

281—6t.

TAKE UP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 4TH February, 1865, my negro man SANDERS, (or SAM.) He is about twenty-three years old, near six feet high, rather spare built, but very perfect in form and action, speaks quick and distinct when spoken to, with a good set of front teeth had on, when he left, a cap, grey pants and blue round-about coat.

It is believed this man (a dark brown color, nearly black) is making his way to our army near Petersburg, and it may be to the enemy. Now this notice is to request all persons in and out of the army to apprehend said boy so that I get him, and I will give, for his apprehension and delivery to me, five hundred dollars in Confederate currency or a corresponding sum, if apprehended and confined so I can get him.

WM. B. BOWE,
Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

March 25, 1865. 284—5t*.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity of the County of Buncombe, made in the case of John D. Hyman and Wife, against Preston F. Patton and others, I will sell on the premises on the 8th day of April, 1865, the magnificent FARM situated in said county in the Swannanoa River, two miles south of Asheville, containing

800 Acres,

known as the Homestead of the late Fidelio Patton. It is sold for the purpose of partition. The tract of land is one of the best and most desirable in this part of the State. The land is excellent—much of it BOTTOM, and portions heavily timbered. It is convenient to the flourishing town of Asheville, and lies on the bank of one of the most beautiful streams in the world.

It is convenient to several public highways, and the Western North Carolina Rail Road will probably pass down the river on the bank opposite to it.

A better opportunity to purchase a first rate Farm could not be offered in this part of the State.

Terms made known on day of sale.

I. E. SAWYER,
C. M. E. of Buncombe County.

March 24th, 1865. 283—tds.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864 218—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred 75 00
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy, 1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Fight at Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 25.

About 4 o'clock this morning Gen. Lee attacked the enemy on our left, in the vicinity of the Appomattox, assaulting and capturing two lines of works and one or more heavy forts. Our men advanced well into action, but the enemy massed his artillery so heavily in the neighboring forts and was enabled to pour such a terrible, enfilading fire into our ranks that it was deemed best to withdraw. The captured works were therefore abandoned, and our troops occupied their original position.

Gen. Gordon's and Bushrod Johnston's divisions were the troops engaged on our side. Our loss several hundred. Five hundred prisoners were captured, among them Gen. McLaughlin and a number of officers. Maj. Gen. Warren reported killed. Brig. Gen Terry, on our side, wounded. Many pieces of artillery and mortars captured. The former were abandoned—some of the latter were brought off. The attack was a surprise to the enemy.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 24.

The enemy are believed to be making preparations to move, but nothing has transpired to indicate in what direction.

Great activity has been observed in the rear of his lines for the last day or two.

It is reported that a column is moving out on the Jerusalem plank road; otherwise all quiet.

Negro Troops.

RICHMOND, March 22.

The orders from the Adjutant General relative to the recruiting of colored troops in the Confederacy says that officers will be assigned or appointed from each State charged with the enrolment and disposition of all recruits. No slave will be accepted as a recruit unless with the owners consent by a written instrument confirming, as far as he may the rights of a freed man. The appointment of officers to companies to be formed of recruits will be made by the President. Officers employed on recruiting service are enjoined to be provident and considerate and to give humane attention to whatever concerns the health, comfort and discipline of the troops; to be uniform in the observance of kindness and forbearance in their treatment of them—especially to protect them from injustice and oppression.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 22.

William B. Allegre, of the Enquirer, has been appointed Post Master of this city vice Seger, resigned.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 24.

Northern papers of the 21st received.

Private intelligence received at New York from Nassau reports a rebel privateer (name understood to be "Confederate States") lying off the harbor, on the 15th inst., having been refused admission by the authorities. She is eight hundred tons burden, barque rigged, has two funnels, and two propellors.

It was reported at New Orleans, on the 13th, that Gen. Hindman while en route to Mexico was shot by some person unknown.

Late advices from North Carolina represent Sherman's army marching on Goldsboro. A junction with Schofield had not taken place.

A meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, on the 14th inst., held at the Theatre, adopted a resolution recognizing the authority of the United States Government. The stage was draped with the American flag. The Mayor and others made speeches in favor of submission to national authority.

The issue of passes to citizens to visit Grant's army has been suspended.

The Government of San Salvador has released Bradshaw and Reynolds, two of the men supposed to be implicated in the rebel plot disclosed some months ago, to capture the Yankee steamer *Salvador.*

The *Herald* says there was an intense excitement in gold, iron and stock exchange. On Tuesday gold closed at 157. Violent fluctuations of gold portend a general crash among the mercantile public approaching. The storm has been heralded by several failures. Government stocks submitted to further heavy declines.

THE SHOW FRIDAY NIGHT. We are pained to learn that the great Burlesque Troop failed to obtain Musical instruments last Friday night, which caused them to omit the vocal and instrumental music; but notwithstanding all this, they performed well. Mr. Blanchard played his part as well as any one ever did; in short, he can just beat all the negros in the Confederacy. They will give a benefit, if they can get the use of the Hall, on this (Monday) evening, for General Hospital No. 8. We wish them great success. 285—1t*.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS HAVING BEEN TAKEN for a Hospital, we hereby notify all persons having servants in our possession to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, as we shall close business for the present.

W. F. ASKEW, & CO.

Raleigh, March 22, 1865. 282—2t.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.

Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.